

FINANCIAL REPORT WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year Ended March 31, 2005

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Local Govern	nment 7	Туре	ge 🗵 Other	Local Government	It Name	- D	Co	ounty	
Audit Date			ge 🖾 Other Opinion Date	Vanderbilt Corwit	Date Accountant		itted to State	Otsego	
March 31	, 200	5	June 21, 2	2005	i Sentember 1	2 2005			
p. opaloa III c	ormat	for Finance	i ilie Sialeniei	of this local unit on the Governments of the Governments for Counties a	HIDANIAL ACCOUNT	tina Ctanadas		/O A O D \	
We affirm tha	at:								
1. We have o	compl	lied with the	e <i>Bulletin for t</i>	the Audits of Loca	al Units of Gove	rnment in Mi	ichiqan as	revised.	
2. We are ce	ertified	d public acc	countants regis	istered to practice	in Michigan.				
We further af	firm th	he following		onses have been		financial sta	atements,	including t	the notes, or ir
You must che	ck th	e applicabl	le box for each	h item below.					
☐ yes 🗵 n	o 1	. Certain	component ur	nits/funds/agencie	s of the local u⊨	nit are exclud	ded from t	he financia	al statements
☐ yes 🗵 n	0 2	2. There ar	re accumulate s (P.A. 275 of	ed deficits in one o	or more of this u	ınit's unrese	rved fund	balances/r	retained
☐ yes 🗵 no	o 3	. There ar 1968, as	re instances of s amended).	of non-compliance	with the Unifor	m Accountin	g and Bud	lgeting Act	t (P.A. 2 of
☐ yes ☒ no	o 4.	. The loca or its rec	ıl unit has viola quirements, or	ated the condition r an order issued u	is of either an o under the Emer	rder issued u gency Munic	under the l	Municipal Act.	Finance Act
☐ yes ⊠ no) 5.	. The local	al unit holds de	eposits/investmeni [MCL 129.91], or I	nts which do not	comply with	statutoni	requireme	ents. (P.A. 20
☐ yes ☒ no) 6.			n delinquent distri					ther taxing
☐ yes ⊠ no	7.	and the o	/E1121011 DE116111	lated the Constitut its (normal costs) i redits are more tha).	In the current ve	ear if the ol	lan ic marr	1 than 400	0/ 6
☐ yes ☒ no	8.	The local		dit cards and has	not adopted an	ı applicable p	policy as re	equired by	P.A. 266 of
☐ yes ☒ no	9.	The local	unit has not a	adopted an investr	ment policy as r	required by F	P.A. 196 o	f 1997 (Mo	CL 129.95).
We have en	clos	ed the fol	lowing:			Enclos	į.	To Be rwarded	Not Required
			ecommendatio	ons.		X	300	IWalded	Nequired
Reports on inc	dividu	ual federal f	financial assis	tance programs ('nrogram audite'				
Single Audit R				tulioo programo (program audito)	<u>}-</u>			X
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Certified Public / Campbell, k	Accou	ntant (Firm N	lame)		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Street Address			······································		City		State	Zip	
Accountant Sign	ature		P.O. Box 686		Bay (City	Mi	4870	7
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CAMPBELL, KUSTERER & CO., P.C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

June 21, 2005

To the Fire Board Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board Otsego County, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board, Otsego County, Michigan as of and for the year ended March 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the Fire Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board, Otsego County, Michigan as of March 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 1, the Fire Board has implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, as of April 1, 2004.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information listed in the table of contents are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management, regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Campbell, Kusterer: Co., P.C.

CAMPBELL, KUSTERER & CO., P.C. Certified Public Accountants

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended March 31, 2005

The Management's Discussion and Analysis report of the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board covers the Fire Board's financial performance during the year ended March 31, 2005.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Our financial status remained stable over the last year. Net assets at March 31, 2005, totaled \$195,668.80 for governmental activities. Overall total capital assets remained approximately the same.

Overall revenues were \$203,253,41.

We did not incur any new debt.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- This annual report consists of three parts, management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two different kinds of statements that present different views of the Fire Board and the notes to the financial statements.
- The first two statements are entity-wide financial statements and provide both long and short-term information about our overall financial status. These statements present governmental activities.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements, which focus on individual parts of the Fire Board in more detail.
- The notes to the financial statements explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed
- Required supplementary information further explains and supports the financial statement information with budgetary comparisons.

ENTITY-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- The entity-wide statements report information about the Fire Board as a whole using accounting methods used by private companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the Fire Board's assets and liabilities. The statement of activities records all of the current year revenues and expenses regardless of when received or paid.
- The two entity-wide statements report net assets and how they have changed. Net assets are the difference between the entity's assets and liabilities and this is one method to measure the entity's financial health or position.
- Over time increases/decreases in the entity's net assets are an indicator of whether financial position is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess overall health of the entity you may also have to consider additional factors such as tax base changes, facility conditions and personnel changes.
- All of the activities of the Fire Board are reported as governmental activities. These include the General Fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the year ended March 31, 2005

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Fire Board's funds, focusing on significant (major) funds not the Fire Board as a whole. Funds are used to account for specific activities or funding sources. Some funds are required by law or bond covenants. The Fire Board also may create them. Funds are established to account for funding and spending of specific financial resources and to show proper expenditures of

The Fire Board has the following types of funds:

Governmental funds: All of the Fire Board's activities are included in the governmental category. These funds are presented on the modified accrual basis, which is designed to show short-term financial information. You will note that the differences between the Fire Board's entity-wide statements and the fund statements are disclosed in reconciling statements to explain the differences between them. The Fire Board's governmental activities include the General Fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE FIRE BOARD AS A WHOLE

Our largest expenditures remain in the wages category, accounting for approximately one-third of our budget.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE FIRE BOARD'S FUNDS

The General Fund pays for all of the Fire Board's governmental services.

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

The Fire Board's governmental activities invested \$0 in capital assets.

The Fire Board's governmental activities paid \$0 of principal on long-term debt.

KNOWN FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE OPERATIONS

Passage of the 2.0 mill, 5 year property tax levy assures funding for the next 5 years.

CONTACTING THE FIRE BOARD'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our investors and customers with a general overview of the Fire Board's finances and to demonstrate the Fire Board's accountability for the revenues it receives. If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact the Fire Board Clerk or Fire Board Treasurer at 989-983-2865.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS March 31, 2005

•	ASSETS:	Governmental Activities
_	CURRENT ASSETS: Cash in bank Taxes receivable	149 281 42 11 398 03
-	Total Current Assets NON-CURRENT ASSETS: Capital Assets	160 679 45
-	Less: Accumulated Depreciation Total Non-current Assets	43 021 00 (8 031 65) 34 989 35
-	TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:	195 668 80
	LIABILITIES: CURRENT LIABILITIES Total Current Liabilities	
, m.	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Total Non-current Liabilities	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total Liabilities	
	NET ASSETS: Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	34 989 35
_	Total Net Assets TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	160 679 45 195 668 80 195 668 80

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year ended March 31, 2005

egin.			Program Revenue	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
~	FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS Governmental Activities:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
_	Public safety	75 405 77	83 055 00	7 649 23
	Total Governmental Activities	75 405 77	83 055 00	
_	General Revenues: Property taxes Interest Miscellaneous			7 649 23 117 655 71 362 70
	Total General Revenues			2 180 00
-	Change in net assets			120 198 41
	Net assets, beginning of year			127 847 64
_	Net Assets, End of Year			67 821 16
				<u>195 668 80</u>

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND March 31, 2005

-	<u>Assets</u>	Total (General)
_	Cash in bank Taxes receivable	149 281 42 11 398 03
	Total Assets	
_	Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u>160 679 45</u>
	Liabilities	
	Total liabilities	-
_	Fund equity: Fund balance: Unreserved:	
	Undesignated Total fund equity	160 679 45
2	Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	160 679 45 160 679 45
_		

RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS March 31, 2005

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

160 679 45

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because -

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet:

> Capital assets at cost Accumulated depreciation

43 021 00 <u>(8 031 65)</u>

TOTAL NET ASSETS - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

195 668 80

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year ended March 31, 2005

-		
	Revenues:	Total
	Property tax	(General)
_	Toperty tax Township of Corwith	447.000
	Village of Vanderbilt	117 655 71
	Interest	49 833 00
	Miscellaneous	33 222 00
	Misoelianeous	362 70
	Total revenues	2 180 00
	Lordi Levelinez	000 050 44
_	Expenditures:	<u>203 253 41</u>
	Public safety:	
	Fire protection:	
	Wages	
	Payroll taxes	27 225 25
	Insurance	27 395 65
		2 095 48
_	Repairs and maintenance Training	13 231 00
	Supplies	4 788 54
	Telephone	2 535 95
	Utilities	12 115 84
	Audit	1 595 23
	Miscellaneous	3 989 98
	Misocilaticous	1 800 00
_	Total expenditures	3 667 55
	sa portation og	72 245 00
	Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>73 215 22</u>
	or rovolides over expenditures	120 020 40
	Fund balance, April 1	130 038 19
	a manual y lipting	30 644 06
	Fund Balance, March 31	30 641 <u>26</u>
_	· -) **********************************	160 679 45
		100 079 45

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year ended March 31, 2005

-	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND	120 029 40
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	130 038 19
	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; in the Statement of Activities, these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation	
-	Depreciation Expense Capital Outlay	(2 190 55)
_	CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	127 847 64

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board, Otsego County, Michigan, conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units.

Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the Fire Board contain all the Fire Board funds that are controlled by or dependent on the Fire Board's executive or legislative branches.

The reporting entity is the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board. The Fire Board is governed by an appointed Fire Board. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Fire Board as the primary government.

The Fire Board was organized in 1992 and includes the Village of Vanderbilt and the Township of Corwith. The governing Fire Board consists of 5 members – two appointed by each local unit of government and the fifth member is appointed by the other members. The Fire Board provides fire protection services to the local units and is considered a separate entity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, (the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. All the Fire Board's government-wide activities are considered governmental activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes, intergovernmental payments and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenue.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, restricted resources are

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

The Fire Board reports only one fund as follows:

 The General Fund is used to record the operations of the Fire Board which pertain to maintaining and operating the Fire Board. Included are all transactions related to the approved current operating budget.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

Bank deposits and investments – Cash and cash equivalent investments include cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

Receivables

Receivables have been recognized for all significant amounts due to the Fire Board. Allowances for uncollectible accounts have not been provided for in that collection is not considered doubtful and any uncollected amount would be immaterial.

Inventories

Inventories of supplies are considered to be immaterial and are not recorded.

Property Taxes

Property taxes and other revenue that are both measurable and available for use to finance operations are recorded as revenue when earned.

Properties are assessed as of December 31 and the related property taxes become a lien on December 1 of the following year. These taxes are due on February 14 with the final collection date of February 28 before they are added to the county tax rolls. The 2004 tax roll millage rate was 2.00 mills, and the taxable value was \$60,293,995.00.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances involving the current recognition of purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for future expenditures are not recorded.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the Fire Board as assets with an initial cost of more than \$3,000.00 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

10-20 years

Equipment

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave)

Employees are not allowed to accumulate vacation and sick pay.

Post-employment Benefits

The Fire Board provides no post-employment benefits to past employees.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Accounting Change

Effective April 1, 2004, the Fire Board implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* (GASB No. 34). Changes to the Fire Board's financial statements as a result of GASB No. 34 are as follows:

A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing analysis of the Fire Board's overall financial position and results of operations has been included.

Government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities) prepared using the full accrual accounting for all the Fire Board's activities have been provided.

Capital assets in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Assets include net assets totaling \$34,989.35.

Note 2 - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements:

- Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the proposed budget for each budgetary fund is submitted to the Fire Board for consideration.
- 2. The proposed budgets include expenditures as well as the methods of financing them.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2005

Note 2 - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

- 3. Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 4. The budgets are adopted at the activity level by a majority vote of the Fire Board.
- 5. The budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.
- 6. The originally adopted budgets can be amended during the year only by a majority vote of the Fire Board.
- 7. The adopted budgets are used as a management control device during the year for all budgetary funds.
- 8. Budget appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- The budgeted amounts shown in these financial statements are the originally adopted budgets with all amendments that were approved by the Fire Board during the fiscal year.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

Michigan Compiled Laws, Section 129.91, authorizes the Fire Board to deposit and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; bonds, securities and other direct obligations of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; United States government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements; banker's acceptance of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which mature not more than 270 days after the date purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan. Financial institutions eligible for deposit of public funds must maintain an office in Michigan.

The Fire Board has designated two banks for the deposit of Fire Board funds. The investment policy adopted by the board in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in all investments authorized by state law as listed above.

The Fire Board's deposits and investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 3, risk disclosures for the cash deposits are as follows:

Carrying <u>Amou</u> nts		
149 281	12	

Total Deposits

Amounts in the bank balances are without considering deposits in transit or uncleared checks.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2005

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

	Bank <u>Balances</u>
Insured (FDIC) Uninsured and Uncollateralized	143 487 45
Total Deposits	143 487 45
The same of the sa	

The Fire Board did not have any investments as of March 31, 2005.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the Fire Board's Governmental activities for the current year was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 4/1/04	Additions	Deletions	Balance 3/31/05
Equipment	43 021 00	•		43 021 00
Total	43 021 00	-	-	43 021 00
Accumulated Depreciation	(5 841 10)	(2 190 55)	46	(8 031 65)
Net Capital Assets	<u>37 179 90</u>	(2 190 55)	<u>-</u>	34 989 35
_				

Note 5 - Deferred Compensation Plan

The Fire Board does not have a deferred compensation plan.

Note 6 - Risk Management

The Fire Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors, omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation). The Fire Board has purchased commercial insurance for property loss, torts and workers' compensation claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 7 - Pension Plan

The Fire Board does not have a pension plan.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND Year ended March 31, 2005

Revenues:	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
Property taxes	•	_	147 000 74	
Township of Corwith	49 833 00	49 833 00	117 655 71 49 833 00	117 655 71
Village of Vanderbilt	33 222 00	33 222 00		-
Interest	-	-	33 222 00	-
Miscellaneous		<u> </u>	362 70 2 180 00	362 70 2 180 00
Total revenues	83 055 00	83 055 00	203 253 41	
Expenditures:				120 198 41
Public safety:				
Fire protection:				
Wages	33 000 00	22 222 22		
Payroll taxes		33 000 00	27 395 65	(5 604 35
Insurance	3 000 00 12 000 00	3 000 00	2 095 48	(904 52
Repairs and maintenance	e 9 255 00	13 233 00	13 231 00	(2 00
Training	4 000 00	6 302 00	4 788 54	(1 513 46)
Supplies		3 414 00	2 535 95	(878 05)
Telephone	10 350 00	13 052 00	12 115 84	(936 16)
Utilities	1 500 00	1 596 00	1 595 23	(77)
Audit	3 500 00	3 990 00	3 989 98	(02)
Miscellaneous	1 200 00	1 800 00	1 800 00	- ` ´
Capital outlay	2 750 00 2 500 00	3 668 00	3 667 55	(45)
Total expenditures	83 055 00			39
•	00 000 00	<u>83 055 00</u>	<u>73 215 22</u>	(9 839 78)
Excess of revenues				
over expenditures	-	-	130 038 19	130 038 19
und balance, April 1			30 641 26	30 641 26
Fund Balance, March 31		-	160 679 45	160 679 45

CAMPBELL, KUSTERER & CO., P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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AUDIT COMMUNICATION AND REPORT OF COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

June 21, 2005

To the Fire Board Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board Otsego County, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board for the year ended March 31, 2005. As required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the independent auditor is required to make several communications to the governing body having oversight responsibility for the audit. The purpose of this communication is to provide you with additional information regarding the scope and results of our audit that may assist you with your oversight responsibilities of the financial reporting process for which management is

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY UNDER AUDITING STANDARDS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES

We conducted our audit of the financial statements of the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. The following paragraph explains our responsibilities under those standards.

Management has the responsibility for adopting sound accounting policies, for maintaining an adequate and effective system of accounts, for the safeguarding of assets, and for devising an internal control structure that will, among other things, help assure the proper recording of transactions. The transactions that should be reflected in the accounts and in the financial statements are matters within the direct knowledge and control of management. Our knowledge of such transactions is limited to that acquired through our audit. Accordingly, the fairness of representations made through the financial statements is an implicit and integral part of management's accounts and records. However, our responsibility for the financial statements is confined to the expression of an opinion on them. The financial statements remain the responsibility of management.

The concept of materiality is inherent in the work of an independent auditor. An auditor places greater emphasis on those items that have, on a relative basis, more importance to the financial statements and greater possibilities of material error than those items of lesser importance or those in which the possibility of material error is remote.

For this purpose, materiality has been defined as "the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement."

An independent auditor's objective in an audit is to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to provide a reasonable basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. In doing so, the auditor must work within economic limits; the opinion, to be economically useful, must be formed within a reasonable length of time and at reasonable cost. That is why an auditor's work is based on selected tests rather than an attempt to verify all transactions. Since evidence is examined on a test basis only, an audit provides only reasonable assurance, rather than absolute assurance, that financial statements are free of material misstatement. Thus, there is a risk that audited financial statements may contain undiscovered material errors or fraud. The existence of that risk is implicit in the phrase in the audit report, "in our opinion."

To the Fire Board Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board Otsego County, Michigan

In the audit process, we gain an understanding of the internal control structure of an entity for the purpose of assisting in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit testing. Our understanding is obtained by inquiry of management, testing transactions, and observation and review of documents and records. The amount of work done is not sufficient to provide a basis for an opinion on the adequacy of the internal control structure.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

Auditing standards call for us to inform you of other significant issues such as, but not limited to, 1) Accounting estimates that are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements or because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments; 2) Significant audit adjustments that may not have been detected except through the auditing procedures we performed; 3) Disagreements with management regarding the scope of the audit or application of accounting principles; 4) Consultation with other accountants; 5) Major issues discussed with management prior to retention; and 6) Difficulties encountered in performing the audit.

We have no significant issues, regarding these matters, to report to you at this time. Audit adjustments were minimal, and are available to review.

GASB 34 IMPLEMENTATION

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued a new reporting model for governmental units which was required to be implemented for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. The implementation of this pronouncement for the Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board began with the year ended March 31, 2005. The daily operations and recording transactions did not change significantly, however, the Fire Board is required to maintain additional records for the year end adjustments to the final presentation format.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION REGARDING INTERNAL CONTROLS/ COMPLIANCE/ EFFICIENCY

SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

A separation of duties between persons who authorize transactions and persons who have control over the related assets does not always exist.

The least desirable accounting system is one in which an employee is responsible for executing the transaction and then recording the transaction from its origin to its ultimate posting in the General Ledger. This increases the likelihood that intentional or unintentional errors will go undetected. In most cases, adequate segregation of duties substantially increases control over errors without duplication of effort.

We understand that due to the size of needed staff, a proper segregation of duties may be impractical and the "cost to benefit" relationship may not justify the addition of accounting staff to accomplish the desired segregation.

These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of the audit tests to be applied in our audit of the Fire Board's financial statements and this communication of these matters does not affect our report on the Fire Board's financial statements, dated March 31, 2005.

To the Fire Board Vanderbilt Corwith Fire and Rescue Board Otsego County, Michigan

SUMMARY

We welcome any questions you may have regarding the foregoing comments and we would be happy to discuss any of these or other questions that you might have at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Campbell, Kusterer: Co., P.C. campbell, Kusterer & co., p.c.

Certified Public Accountants